



FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1967

FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

1967.

CHAIRMAN. Councillor J. R. Rimmer, M.B.E., J.P.,

VICE-CHAIRMAN. Councillor C. L. Hilbert, E.R.D., A.C.I.I.

CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Councillor F. V. Denton, O.B.E., T.D., F.C.A.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Councillor V. Burke.

Councillor K. S. Dodsworth, M.A.

Councillor J.R.O. Folkard.

Councillor Mrs. J.D. Gayford, M.A.,

Councillor E.J. Holland, M.P.S., P.H.C.,
F.R.I.C., A.M.B.I.M., F.C.S.

Councillor M.M.M. McCarthy.

Councillor J. E. Mawdsley.

Councillor J. Morrison, L.D.S., F.R.P.S.

Councillor Mrs. M.A. Neep.

Councillor C. Newby.

Councillor F. Owen B.Sc. (Econ.), M.B.I.M.

Councillor E. Storey, M.Sc.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Part Time).

Dr. M.G. Garry, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.
(Died 17th September, 1967).

Dr. J. G. Hailwood, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

N. Benson, D.P.A. (L'pool).

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

14th October, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Formby Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Councillor Mrs. Neep and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report on the Health of Formby during 1967.

The Health of the district remained good, although there was a considerable increase in the notification of Infectious Diseases. However, these were mostly due to the biennial outbreak of Measles which accounted for 314 of 324 notifications.

The expansion of the district continues apace. The population increased by some 12% from 17,060 in 1966 to 19,060 in 1968 and of course is largely accounted for by the high rate of private development which produced 564 new houses during the year. Most of these were bought and occupied by newcomers to Formby.

This influx of young families has an effect on both the Birth and Death Rates. The Birth Rate was 23.3 per 1,000 population compared with 17.2 for England and Wales, whilst the Death Rate was 8.4 per 1,000 population compared with 11.2 for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate of 7 per 1,000 live births is exceedingly satisfactory and is an indication of the generally good housing and living conditions of the district.

On the other hand it is disturbing that 5.6% of all deaths were due to Cancer of the Lung. There would appear to be a need for more education about the evils of smoking.

The death of Dr. Michael Garry during the year was a severe loss to the Council and the District. He had been Medical Officer of Health to Formby for some 36 years, as well as being a trusted and beloved physician. He was a well known and popular figure and Formby is the poorer for his passing.

Finally I would thank the Members of the Health Committee for their kindness and consideration on my coming anew to Formby. I would also thank the members of the staff, especially Mr. Benson, for their ready help and co-operation at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman Councillor Mrs. Neep
and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. G. HAILWOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b2920981x>

<u>Area of District.</u>	L. W. Mark - 7,308 acres.	
	H. W. Mark - 5,613 acres.	
<u>Population</u> (Registrar General's Estimate, mid 1967)		19,060
<u>Population</u> (Census 1961)		11,730
<u>Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1967</u>		6,246
<u>Rateable Value</u>	£762,089.	
<u>Sum represented by a penny rate</u>	£2,997.	

VITAL STATISTICS

MOTHERS AND INFANTS

<u>Live births</u>		
	Number (227 male, 217 female)	444
	Rate per 1,000 population	23.3.
	Illegitimate live births	10
	(% of total live births)	2.3
<u>Still births</u>		
	Number	2
	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	4
<u>Infant deaths</u> (under 1 year)		3
<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>		
	Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	6.7
	Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	6.9
	Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil.
<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)		4.5
<u>Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)		4.5
<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still Births)		8.9

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PH.D. THESIS

BY

JOHN EDGAR HOPKINS

IN

CHEMISTRY

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1955

P-3

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live & still births	Nil

<u>Respiratory T.B.</u> Number of deaths	Nil
--	-----

<u>Malignant neoplasms.</u> Number of deaths	34
Rate per 1,000 population	1.78

- - - - -

Total deaths (all causes)

Males 77 Females 83	160
---------------------	-----

Rate per 1,000 population	8.4
---------------------------	-----

Area Comparability Factors

Births 1.48 Deaths 0.99

- - - - -

BIRTHS 1945 - 1967

Year	Popula- tion	BIRTHS			BIRTH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population	
					Formby	England & Wales
1945	8,421	61	62	123	14.5	16.1
1946	8,864	102	74	176	19.8	19.1
1947	8,900	66	68	134	15.0	20.5
1948	9,576	70	65	135	14.0	17.9
1949	9,714	51	62	113	11.6	16.7
1950	10,386	61	53	114	11.0	15.8
1951	10,429	60	70	130	12.3	15.5
1952	10,520	68	63	131	12.5	15.3
1953	10,100	81	64	145	14.4	15.5
1954	9,980	76	59	135	13.5	15.2
1955	11,170	75	67	142	12.7	15.0
1956	10,340	74	72	146	14.1	15.8
1957	10,470	91	72	163	15.6	16.1
1958	10,790	77	86	163	15.1	16.4
1959	10,770	93	85	178	16.5	16.5
1960	11,420	108	78	186	16.3	17.1
1961	11,720	136	99	235	20.1	17.4
1962	12,620	143	102	248	19.7	18.0
1963	13,290	145	125	270	20.3	18.2
1964	14,370	180	155	335	23.3	18.4
1965	15,530	188	175	363	23.4	18.1
1966	17,060	213	201	414	24.3	17.7
1967	19,060	227	217	444	23.3	17.2

DEATHS 1945 - 1967.

Year	Popula- tion	DEATHS			DEATH RATE	
		Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 population	
					Formby	England & Wales
1945	8,421	73	57	130	15.4	11.4
1946	8,864	65	76	141	15.9	11.5
1947	8,900	52	51	103	11.5	12.6
1948	9,576	51	50	101	10.5	10.8
1949	9,714	65	65	130	13.4	11.7
1950	10,386	56	77	133	12.8	11.6
1951	10,429	69	81	150	14.2	12.5
1952	10,520	59	57	116	11.0	11.3
1953	10,100	50	58	108	10.7	11.4
1954	9,980	55	59	114	11.4	11.3
1955	11,170	49	65	114	10.2	11.7
1956	10,340	65	56	121	11.7	11.7
1957	10,470	49	55	104	9.9	11.5
1958	10,790	63	72	135	12.5	11.7
1959	10,770	55	63	118	11.0	11.6
1960	11,420	63	60	123	10.8	11.5
1961	11,720	78	85	163	13.9	12.0
1962	12,620	72	52	124	9.8	11.9
1963	13,290	74	67	141	10.6	12.2
1964	14,370	85	75	160	11.1	11.3
1965	15,530	87	77	164	10.6	11.5
1966	17,060	71	76	147	8.6	11.7
1967	19,060	77	83	160	8.4	11.2

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE FORMBY URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1967.

<u>Cause of death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Measles	-	1	1
Other infective and Parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	2	1	3
" " Lung and Bronchus	6	3	9
" " Breast	-	2	2
" " Uterus	-	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	10	7	17
Leukaemia Aleukaemia	2	-	2
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	7	19	26
Coronary disease, angina	25	15	40
Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
Other heart disease	8	9	17
Other circulatory disease	1	6	7
Pneumonia	4	-	4
Bronchitis	6	4	10
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	7	8
All other accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total - all causes	77	83	160

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospitals

The Liverpool Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the administration of the hospital service within Health Division No. 7 of which Formby forms a part. There are no hospitals within the Urban District, but treatment can be obtained at any of the hospitals in the area, i.e. Liverpool, Southport or Ormskirk.

Nursing Homes

One private Nursing Home is registered by the County Council and inspected by the divisional medical staff.

Infectious Disease

When it is considered necessary, cases of infectious disease are admitted to the City Hospital, Fazackerley, or to New Hall Hospital, Scarisbrick. The incidence of notifiable infections is shown in tabulated form on page 10.

Tuberculosis

The National Health Service Act 1946, provides for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis by the Regional Hospital Board. Local Health Authorities, however, have important duties in relation to environmental conditions and the prevention of spread of infection.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council. Ante-natal and post-natal clinic sessions are held at Waterloo.

Local Clinics and Treatment Centres

Child Welfare and Minor Ailments Clinics, etc., are provided by the Lancashire County Council and were held at 'Roselands', Cross Green.

Since the completion and opening of the New Clinic, Phillips Lane (Tel: 6807) the arrangements are as follows:-

Infant Welfare Clinic.

Tuesday and Wednesday - 1.30p.m. to 4p.m.

Minor Ailments Clinic.

Tuesday - 10a.m. to 12 noon.

Diphtheria & Poliomyelitis Immunisation.

First Tuesday in the month - 10a.m. to 12 noon.

Speech Therapy.

Friday - 9a.m. to 5p.m.

Chiropody (for elderly).

Monday and Friday - 9a.m. to 12 noon.

Mothercraft.

Thursday - 11a.m.

Relaxation.

Thursday - 11a.m.

Dental.

Monday and Thursday - 9a.m. to 4p.m.

Audiology.

Alternate Thursdays - 9.30a.m. to 12 noon.

Welfare Foods

National dried milk, cod liver oil, vitamins A and D, and orange juice are distributed from the clinic on Tuesdays 1. 30pm. to 4pm. and Wednesdays 10am. to 12 noon.

Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis Immunisation

The following details have been given by the Divisional Medical Officer:-

Diphtheria Immunisation during 1967

500 children completed immunisation treatment
453 school children received boosters

Poliomyelitis Vaccination during 1967

336 children received three doses of Sabin
250 children received a booster dose.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease

Three hundred and twenty four cases of infectious disease were notified during the year; these are shown in the table below:-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Whooping Cough.</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Respiratory T.B.</u>	<u>Acute Pneumonia</u>
Under 1 yr.	2	9	-	-
1 - 2yrs.	-	31	-	-
2 - 3yrs.	1	45	-	-
3 - 4yrs.	1	41	-	-
4 - 5yrs.	-	52	-	-
5 - 10yrs.	1	114	-	-
10 - 15yrs.	-	3	-	-
15 - 25yrs.	-	1	2	-
25yrs. & over.	-	18	2	1
Total cases	5	314	4	1
Deaths.	-	1	-	-

Midwifery

A midwifery service is provided by the County Council, who employ a full time midwife in this area.

Home Nursing

The County Council provides a domiciliary nursing service by the direct employment of whole time district nurses. This service is made available by a note from the family doctor or hospital.

Ambulance Service

These facilities are provided by the Lancashire County Council, and stations within the Division are at Crosby, Maghull and Burscough. A new station is now under construction at Church Road Formby.

Information regarding the number and type of emergency calls arising within the district, together with the number of non-urgent cases which were dealt with, has been supplied by the County Medical Officer. Under the system of radio control at present in operation, it is the practice, when possible, to redirect a vehicle from one case to another without returning to its station.

EMERGENCY CASES TYPE	AMBULANCE STATION AT WHICH VEHICLE BASED			Total
	Burscough	Crosby	Maghull	
Road Accidents	1	33	8	42
Public Place Accidents	-	16	-	16
Home Accidents	-	30	3	33
Works Accidents	-	8	-	8
Maternity	-	47	4	51
Illness	2	103	8	113
Others	-	1	-	1
	3	238	23	264
Non-Urgent Cases	144	1867	31	2042

In addition to the above, a further ten emergency calls in the Formby Urban District were dealt with by the Southport County Borough service acting on behalf of the County Council.

Home Help Service.

This service is arranged by the County Council for helping with household duties in cases of confinement,

sickness, age or other infirmity. The charges made for this service are according to the ability of the user to pay, but in no case exceed the actual cost of the service.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

The County Council provides equipment such as special beds, mattresses, pillows and items of nursing equipment for loan, free of charge, to patients being nursed in their own homes. Application should be made to the Divisional Health Office, the District Nurse, or the Medical Practitioner attending the case. The St. John Ambulance Brigade, the British Red Cross and other voluntary organisations also loan equipment.

Welfare of the Aged, Infirm and Homeless

Accommodation for the aged or other people in need of care and attention, is provided by the Lancashire County Council in their own Institutions or in suitable voluntary Homes.

There are several voluntary Homes for the elderly in this district. 'Maryland' has accommodation for twenty-nine persons. Three large houses purchased by the Abbeyfield (Formby) Society Ltd., have been converted to provide a total of twenty-two units of accommodation for the elderly. 'Hurstwood', a large detached house which was purchased by the Formby Urban District Council and converted into thirteen self-contained flats for elderly people, is supervised by a resident housemother. Administration is carried out by a Committee formed by the Council, with members co-opted from the Formby Council of Social Welfare.

All groups in Formby which carry out welfare work are affiliated to the Formby Council of Social Welfare, which acts as a central co-ordinating body for all the voluntary social and welfare organisations in the district. Its aims are to promote the welfare of the community and to render advice and assistance to all persons in difficulty need, poverty or distress, regardless of age, sex or religious belief. About twenty-eight local organisations are represented on this body.

Emergency Accommodation

In the event of a number of families being rendered homeless due to flooding, gales, or any other cause, it will be the responsibility of the County Council to provide temporary accommodation until such time as the families are rehoused by the District Council, or through their own efforts. When such an emergency arises during normal working hours, the Divisional Health Office will be notified. Outside these hours such occurrence will be referred, through the Maghull

Ambulance Station, to the Duty Mental Welfare Officer, who will also inform the Divisional Medical Officer at his home.

Laboratory Facilities

Pathological specimens and samples of food, milk or water for examination, are sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Liverpool. Rainwater collected in the atmospheric deposit gauge, is analysed by the County Analyst at Preston.

Disinfection

Disinfection of bedding, clothing, etc., is carried out after infectious disease, or on special request.

Infected articles are removed to the Sparkhall Disinfector in the Council Depot. The method of disinfection used in this apparatus, is by the vapourisation of a fluid having a high Rideal-Walker co-efficient. After a period, the chamber is cleared of the gas by means of an extractor fan.

Forty eight books were treated before return to circulation in the public library. A few other articles were disinfected. Rooms are disinfected by formaldehyde, which is produced by the addition of potassium permanganate crystals to a 40% solution of formalin. In the ensuing reaction, sufficient heat is generated to cause violent boiling with the evaporation of the bulk of the solution. The room is left sealed for at least three hours.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply

Water is supplied to the district by the West Lancashire Water Board. The water is obtained from deep wells, headings and boreholes sunk in the new red sandstone formation in the Bickerstaffe and Aughton areas, and is supplied to the district by mains which vary in size from 3" to 14" internal diameter. As Formby is at the extremity of the distribution system, the pressure in the mains is considerably reduced at times of peak demand.

During a dry spell of weather at the beginning of June the daily consumption of water in the Board's area rose above the average seasonal demand.

This resulted in a rapid depletion of the reservoirs and overtaxing of the trunk mains. This developed into a serious situation when houses and schools in some parts of the district of Formby were without a water supply.

From the 15th June the use of hosepipes and sprinklers was prohibited, the consumption was reduced and the situation gradually improved. To remedy the deficiency the Board have agreed to lay a trunk main from the Blundell House Pumping Station. As a temporary measure two storage tanks with capacity of 120,000 gallons each are to be sited locally from which a supply can be pumped into the mains at times of peak consumption. Seven samples of water were taken and were submitted for bacteriological examination; all were reported as satisfactory.

Other Sources of Water Supply.

Eleven dwellings depend upon private wells for their water supply. Two cottages near the eastern boundary obtain water in containers from the nearest farm. Six samples were taken and were submitted for bacteriological examination. All samples were reported as satisfactory.

Analyst's Report on a sample of Chlorinated Mains Water.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million.

Appearance - Clear and bright. Turbidity - Nil.
 Colour - Nil. pH 7.2. Odour - Nil.
 Free Carbon Dioxide - 35 Electric Conductivity - 640.
 Dissolved Solids, dried at 180°C 455
 Chlorine as Chlorides - 37
 Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate - 265
 Hardness: Total - 350 Carbonate - 265 Non-Carbonate - 85.
 Nitrate Nitrogen - 0.3 Nitrite Nitrogen - Absent.
 Ammoniacal Nitrogen - 0.02 Oxygen Absorbed - Nil.
 Albuminoid Nitrogen - 0.00 Residual Chlorine - Absent.
 Metals - Iron, zinc, copper manganese and lead - Absent.
 Fluoride Not detected - (less than 0.10). Silica - 18.

Mineral Analysis

(Parts per million and milliequivalents per litre)

<u>Cations</u>			<u>Anions</u>		
	<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>M.Eq/l.</u>		<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>M.Eq/l.</u>
Ca	78	3.9	CO ₃	159	5.3
Mg	37	3.0	SO ₄	93	1.9
Na	27	1.2	Cl	37	1.0
K	4	0.10	NO ₃	-	-

Hypothetical Combinations.

	<u>p.p.m.</u>	<u>M.Eq/l</u>
Calcium Carbonate	195	3.9
Magnesium Carbonate	59	1.4
Magnesium Sulphate	96	1.6
Sodium Chloride	53	0.90
Sodium Sulphate	21	0.30
Silica	18	-
Potassium Chloride	7	0.10.

Bacteriological Results

	1 day at <u>37°C</u>	2 days at <u>37°C</u>	3 days at <u>20°C</u>
Number of colonies developing on Agar.	0 per Ml.	0 per Ml.	0 per Ml.
	<u>Present in</u>	<u>Absent from</u>	<u>Probable No.</u>
Presumptive Coliform Reaction	-ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bac. coli. (Type 1)	-ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	-ml.	100 ml.	

Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the district, but there are two open-air swimming baths belonging to private schools. These are used by a considerable number of boys during the season. Water for these baths is obtained from the public mains and is kept in a clean and satisfactory condition by a method of continuous circulation, filtration and chlorination. Samples of water taken from the baths during the season, were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results showed the water to be of the same standard as a good drinking water.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal

Main drainage is provided for about 98% of the houses in the district. The sewerage system discharges by gravitation to the sewage disposal works at Hoggs Hill. Sewage from the new eastern area system is pumped at the Altcar Road pumping station to the works. Surface water from street gullies connects to surface water drains and discharges into water courses. Rainwater from house properties is drained into soakaways situated in the gardens.

The sewage works are designed to give full treatment to all sewage before discharge by an outfall into the River Alt. Sewage passes through a screening chamber into a detritus tank where the heavy organic solids settle. The sewage is then lifted by means of electrically operated centrifugal pumps, again screened and passes into four sedimentation tanks and three storm water tanks, having a total capacity of 388,000 gallons. In the event of any failure of the electricity supply, one of the pumps, which has as an alternative a stand-by diesel engine designed for automatic starting, would come into use when required at any time during the day or night.

Sewage is retained in the tanks from six to eight hours. The sludge settles and is drawn off at intervals into a sludge tank. This is removed by the tanker wagon to the refuse tip. The water from the settlement tanks is discharged into one of the three filter beds, each measuring 120ft. in diameter, and automatically dosed by a rotating distributor. The effluent from the percolating filter beds is collected into a channel around the base and discharged into humus tanks. Finally it passes over a weir into a channel leading to the River Alt.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

Arrangements can be made to empty tanks by the tanker wagon, if access to the tank can be obtained. A charge is made for this service on a time basis.

Sanitary Accommodation.

Number of houses with pail closets	36
Number of houses with w.c.'s draining to cesspools or septic tanks	110
Number of houses with w.c.'s on main drainage.	6100

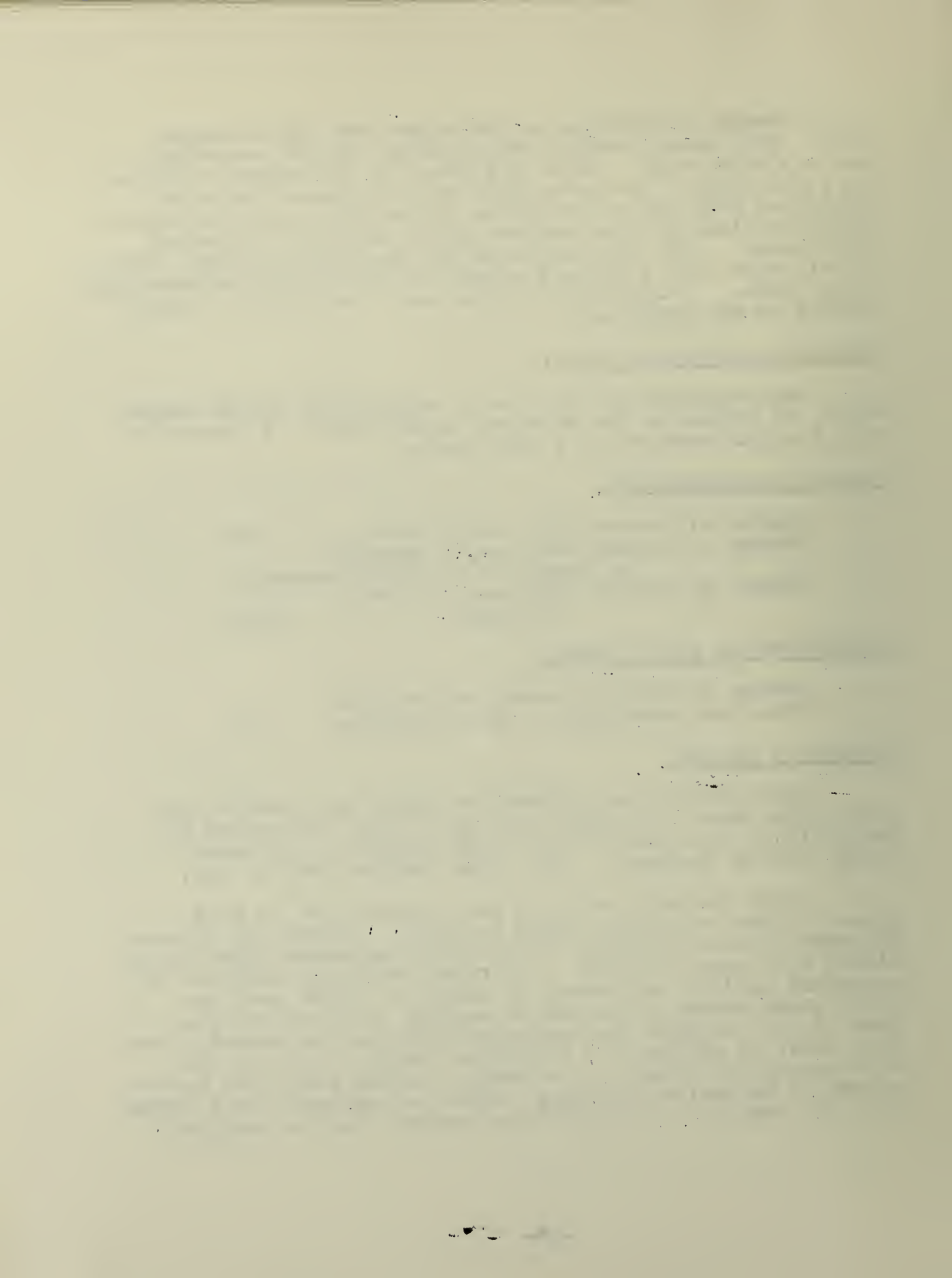
Replacement of Pail Closets.

Number of premises where pail closets have been converted to water closets	12
---	----

Testing of Drains.

Three hundred and eighty one tests were carried out during the year. In most cases the drains are tested by being filled with smoke under light pressure, any leak being readily observed. Two smoke machines are in use.

Most drainage work has been carried out in salt glazed spigot and socket pipes to B.S.S. These are jointed by tarred gaskin, tightly caulked, the remaining joint being filled with cement mortar. A rapid hardening additive is sometimes used in the cement to effect a 'quick set' in cases where ground water may be seeping into the trench. Some of the builders are now using self-sealing glazed pipes. This joint is achieved by polyester moulding cast to the pipe socket and spigot. A rubber sealing ring fits in the groove in the spigot moulding, which is lubricated and pushed into the socket. A simple air pressure test is applied.



The Building Regulations 1965 came into operation in February 1966, and apply generally throughout England and Wales. These new Regulations require, inter alia, that a drain shall not only be capable of withstanding a test when laid, but also after backfilling of the trench. It is also required that no soilpipe or waste pipe shall be placed outside the external walls of a new building, and it is essential, therefore, that they should be free from leaks. Satisfactory final tests can only be made after all the drainage has been completed, and before the inside plumbing has been boxed in. This often involves more frequent visits in order to avoid undue delay to building progress.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This act prescribes standards for the health, welfare and safety of employees in offices and shops. The general provisions include matters relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and accidents. One hundred and nineteen shops, twenty three offices and twelve catering establishments registered. No accidents were reported during the year.

Factories Act, 1961

There are 70 factories and other premises on the Register, to which Section 7 of the Act applies. This relates to the provision and maintenance of sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences. Eighty five visits were made to premises.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 relate to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors and are only administered by the local authority where mechanical power is not used. These sections apply to five premises in this district.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

Two holiday caravan sites are licensed for a total of 300 caravans, for the period 1st March to 31st October. Both sites are pleasantly situated near the shore and set amidst pinewoods. Adequate sanitary facilities are provided. The sites were inspected at regular intervals and were found to be satisfactory,

A further two caravans, on a small site, are permitted to be used throughout the year. These licences are issued for the benefit of their respective occupiers only.

Refuse Removal and Disposal

The removal of house refuse is under the direction of the Engineer and Surveyor.

Two Pakamatic-Shelvoke and Drewry and one Fore and Aft Tipper are in use. These are operated with one driver and six men for each vehicle. Dustbins are emptied weekly, and the refuse is removed to the tip at North Moss Lane. When cover is available disposal is by controlled tipping. One man is employed at the tip who uses a Bull-Dozer for levelling.

Noise Abatement

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960 gives powers to local authorities to deal with any noise or vibration which causes a nuisance. Only a few complaints were received. These were investigated, but no formal action was necessary.

Clean Air Act, 1956 - Prevention of Atmospheric Pollution

Records of the deposited matter collected in the standard rain gauge each month are tabulated, together with those of 1966 for comparative purposes. A high proportion of the insoluble matter is often blown sand, and much of the soluble deposit is due to salt spray. Variations from month to month can be considerable, and this may be due to fluctuations in meteorological factors such as rainfall, speed and direction of wind, and turbulence of the atmosphere.

Although a 'smoke control area' has not been established, many new housing estates are virtually smokeless because of the oil fired and gas central heating systems incorporated in the houses by the builders. There is, however, no reduction in the amount of atmospheric pollution by sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and the other complex compounds which result from the combustion of coal, coke or oil fuels.

Installation of New Furnaces

Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956, requires that no furnace (other than for domestic purposes) shall be installed in a building unless it is, so far as practicable, capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which the furnace was designed. It is the duty of local authorities to satisfy themselves that new chimneys will be high enough to prevent smoke, grit, dust and gases emitted from the chimney from becoming prejudicial to health, or a nuisance. There is often a conflict of

interest between the architect and the local authority whose statutory duty it is to ensure that the boiler plant is operated without nuisance. Some compromise can usually be reached between the needs of amenity and public health.

Smoke nuisance

Thirty five observations were made on smoke emission from buildings other than domestic premises. No contraventions were noted in respect of dark smoke from chimneys. Informal action was taken on a few occasions when contraventions of Section 16 of the Clean Air Act 1956, were reported; i.e. 'Smoke other than smoke emitted from a chimney.'

Demolition contractors often dispose of useless timber by burning it on the site. This may have the effect of destroying wood boring insects and their grubs or dry rot mycelium and spores, but it often causes considerable nuisance by smoke and ash. This also applied to the burning of shop and garden waste.

Monthly Analysis of Rainfall in Formby

Month	Rainfall inches		pH Values		Water insoluble matter Tons per sq.mile		Water-soluble matter Tons per sq.mile		Total solids Tons per sq.mile	
	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967
January	1.02	1.5	3.5	4.0	1.66	1.49	2.62	2.72	4.28	4.21
February	3.74	2.57	4.3	3.6	12.81	16.78	6.29	5.66	19.10	22.44
March	1.81	1.57	4.5	5.1	7.95	11.95	10.13	8.41	18.08	20.36
April	3.74	1.08	3.5	4.6	2.32	0.17	4.57	4.17	6.89	4.34
May	2.2	4.22	4.7	4.0	5.66	5.56	4.31	3.25	9.97	8.81
June	3.47	2.09	3.8	4.4	4.87	4.17	4.50	2.72	9.37	6.89
July	2.36	3.07	4.8	4.3	4.07	4.84	2.58	3.97	6.65	8.81
August	2.76	3.98	3.6	4.8	3.71	3.97	3.01	5.70	6.72	9.67
September	1.12	4.05	4.2	4.7	3.71	4.20	2.98	7.35	6.69	11.55
October	3.47	4.81	4.1	4.9	2.05	5.60	2.48	8.11	4.53	13.71
November	3.19	3.62	4.0	4.25	1.66	2.22	15.34	5.39	17.0	7.61
December	4.77	2.44	3.9	4.7	5.4	3.08	26.63	5.96	32.03	9.04

H O U S I N G

The general standard of housing in the district is high; most of the houses are semi-detached or detached, and in good repair.

Progress in building development since 1945 is shown by the following statistics:-

Houses and Flats erected.

Year.	Local Authority.	Government Department.	Private Builders.	Total.
1945	-	-	2	2
1946	-	-	67	67
1947	16	-	8	24
1948	34	-	-	34
1949	13	7	-	20
1950	9	6	-	15
1951	-	-	2	2
1952	-	-	15	15
1953	30	5	48	83
1954	-	8	66	74
1955	5	25	76	106
1956	36	-	84	120
1957	54	-	91	145
1958	-	-	81	81
1959	-	-	149	149
1960	3	-	178	181
1961	-	-	405	405
1962	-	-	194	194
1963	-	-	256	256
1964	20	-	350	370
1965	-	-	552	552
1966	2	-	620	622
1967	-	-	564	564
Total new dwellings				4081

Unfit houses.

Only a small number of houses have been scheduled as unfit. Many of the old thatched cottages are being demolished, when they become vacant, unless listed as buildings of special architectural or historic interest.

Demolition.

Nine houses were demolished during the year.

The following table shows the number of unfit houses demolished.

Year	Number of houses Demolished	Number of Ex R.A.F. Huts Demolished	Number of persons Displaced (approx).
1955	2	6	36
1956	4	14	61
1957	3	36	137
1958	4	14	56
1959	2	-	7
1960	9	-	20
1961	4	-	7
1962	3	-	10
1963	6	-	16
1964	8	-	11
1965	14	-	27
1966	1	-	1
1967	9	-	20
	69	70	409

Grants for certain Improvements of Dwellings.

The House Purchase & Housing Act 1959, and Housing Acts 1961 and 1964, provide for grants to owners of older houses, who are now able to obtain standard grants up to £155 or, in some cases, £350 towards the cost of improvements, i.e. the provision of a bath, wash basin, hot water supply, water closet and food store. Discretionary grants up to £500 are also available for more extensive improvements to suitable dwellings or conversion to increased units of accommodation.

Eight applications were made and approved for standard grants.

Rent Act, 1957.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made during the year.

S C H O O L S

A list of the main schools in the district is given below:-

<u>School.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Average No. of children.</u>
Woodlands County Primary.	Junior & Infants.	283.
St. Peter's C.E.	- do -	274
St. Luke's C.E.	- do -	224
Holy Trinity C.E.	- do -	131
Our Lady's R.C.	- do -	499
Redgate County Junior.	Junior.	310
Redgate County Infants.	Infants.	240.
Freshfield County Primary.	Junior & Infants.	320
Formby County Secondary.		464
Holmwood.	Private.	168.
		(Inc. 106 Boarders)
Netherby Preparatory.	- do -	22
Bishop's Court R.C.	- do -	127
		(Inc. 58 Boarders)
St. Peter's College R.C.	- do -	106
		(All Boarders)
St. Mary's Convent R.C.	- do -	130
Phoenix House.	- do -	45

There are also two Home Office Approved Schools.

Routine inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation and also of the school kitchens and dining rooms.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD & MILK SUPPLIES.

There are three dairy farms in the district producing milk. These are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. The local authority registers dairies other than dairy farms. Four premises are registered, and there are also four retailers with premises outside the area who are delivering milk within the district.

MILK SAMPLING.

The following details are given of milk samples taken during the course of delivery, and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Summary of Milk Samples Taken.

	<u>Number Positive.</u>	<u>Number Negative.</u>
Tuberculosis	-	17
Brucellosis - Ring Test.	1	16
" Culture Test.	2	15
" Biological Test.	3	14

Samples for Statutory Tests.

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>
<u>Untreated Milk</u>		
Methylene Blue Test.	12	-
<u>Heat Treated Milk.</u>		
Methylene Blue Test.	6	-
Phosphatase Test	6	-

Brucella abortus.

There were no new sources of brucella infection. The notice issued under the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations 1959 Section 20 requiring all milk from an infected herd in the district to be heat treated remains operative.

Food Hygiene

The food Hygiene (Markets, stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 came into operation on 1st January and the Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations 1967 on the 1st June.

These regulations supplement existing legislation and further strengthen the food hygiene requirements.

Bakehouses

The five bakehouses in the district received periodic inspections.

Foreshore and Shellfish

An Order was made under the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934, by the Liverpool Port Health Authorities, which prohibits the taking of cockles and mussels from the prescribed area unless they are to be treated at an approved Cleansing Station. This prescribed area includes most of the foreshore. Shrimps do not come within the prohibition, and a few fishermen use the channel for shrimping.

Unsound Foods

The following foodstuffs were found on inspection to be unfit, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

Ham	89 lbs.
Tongue	8 lbs.
Fork.	11 lbs.
Tinned meat products	2 lbs.
" fish "	4 lbs.
" vegetables.	1 lb.
Tinned Fruit.	3 lbs.
Steak.	20 lbs.

Ice-cream - Food & Drugs Act 1955, Section 16.

Thirty eight premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream. This product is mostly wrapped or prepacked and is produced by large manufacturers outside the area. In addition to the retail shops selling ice-cream three firms trade from vehicles, and these are registered under the Lancashire County (General Powers) Act 1951, as hawkers of food. Some vans are fitted with refrigerating equipment enabling them to produce a 'soft' ice-cream from a prepacked mix.

Five samples of ice-cream and one sample of water ices were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All were reported as satisfactory.

Adulteration of food.

Eighty five samples of food were obtained and submitted for analysis by the Lancashire County Council, details of these are given below:-

1 Pineapple pieces.	1 Ground Almonds
3 Coffee Extract, dry.	1 Tomato Puree
2 Coffee	1 Olive Oil
1 Dried Yeast	2 Sterilised Cream
4 Plain Flour	2 Christmas Pudding.
1 Golden Raising Flour	2 Dried Vegetables
1 Brown Bread.	3 Bacon
2 Bread	1 Edible Christmas Tree
7 Dried Fruit	Decoration.
1 Biscuits	1 Marzipan.
1 Pork Sausage	1 Table Jelly Crystals
1 Ice Cream	1 Tea
1 Jelly with Fruit	1 Beer
2 Saccharin Tablets	3 Stout
35 Milks.	2 Butter.

The following samples were reported by the County Analyst as unsatisfactory:-

<u>Type of Sample.</u>	<u>Result of Analysis.</u>	<u>Action Taken.</u>
Pineapple Pieces (open can).	Contained remains of a moth incapable of identif- ication.	Complainant informed and importers communicated with.
Plain Flour.	Creta Praeparata only 32 milligram per 100 gram.	Millers informed.
Plain Flour.	Creta Praeparata only 167 Milligram per 100 gram.	Millers informed.
Pork Sausage.	Contained 46.6% fat instead of required 40%	Supply Dept. informed.
Dried Fruit.	Sample fermenting due to wild yeasts. Alcohol content 0.5%	Examination of remaining stock.
1 Informal Milk.	Freezing point indicated 1.1% extraneous water.	Dairy cautioned. further sample.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

This Act requires the licensing of premises where dogs or cats are boarded. The granting of a licence is conditional upon there being adequate accommodation in respect of size of quarters, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness, etc.

One licence was granted for an establishment where 23 dogs and two cats can be boarded.

Slaughterhouses.

There are no slaughterhouses in this district. The Public slaughterhouses at Liverpool and Southport provide adequate facilities for the requirements of the area.

Hawkers of Food - Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

The registration of Hawkers of food and their premises is required by this Act. Routine inspections of vans were made during the course of food delivery; any defects found were remedied by informal notice. There are five hawkers trading in the district at present.

An order made in 1962, under the Town Police Clauses Act 1847, prohibits hawking in most of the main streets from June to September on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Rodent Control.

The work of rat and mice eradication has continued during the year.

The rodent operative combines this work with other duties in the department. Complaints of infestation are investigated and, as time permits, a routine inspection of previously infested premises is carried out. Infestations at private dwellings are treated free of charge, and in the case of business or agricultural premises, the actual cost of treatment, plus an establishment percentage, is charged.

Treatment was carried out using medium oatmeal as a bait base with the anti-coagulant Warfarin. The poison known as Norbormide, which is specific to rats, has been used in special cases. No evidence of Warfarin resistance in rats has been found. In some premises where there has been mice infestation, however, some difficulty in eradication has been experienced. In these cases treatment was carried out using the new Alpha-chloralose bait. This is a narcotic drug which retards the metabolic processes, slowing respiration, reducing blood pressure and lowering body temperature. In small mammals such as mice, the heat is lost so rapidly that death occurs.

Sewer Treatment for Rat Infestation.

Sewer manholes were baited during 1965 and as no 'takes' were recorded, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food recommended that further treatment of the sewers should be deferred until 1968.

Control of Rats and Mice - Summary

	Non- <u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of Properties inspected following notification.	87	1.
Number infested by:-		
(i) Rats.	56	1.
(ii) Mice.	31.	-
Total visits for the purpose of routine inspection & treatment.	1188	56.

Disinfestation.

Premises were inspected and treated for insect infestation on request.

The following preparations have been used according to the type of infestation:-

Dieldrin, D.D.T., Chlordane, Pyrethrum and Arprocarb.

Feral Pigeons.

The Public Health Act, 1961 provides for the abatement of nuisances caused by pigeons. A few complaints were received during the year.

The Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

The Lancashire County Council delegated the administration of this Order to the Council. Its object is to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest and other diseases. The Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals and poultry, and collectors of waste foods for animal and poultry feeding, must obtain a licence. This imposes on them the obligation to use an approved boiling plant, which is inspected periodically. All waste food collected must be boiled for at least one hour.

Although there are six premises at which licensed plant can be operated, many pig-breeders have discontinued the use of waste foods. Other foodstuffs are often more suitable, cleaner, and easier to handle. Routine visits of inspection were made to registered premises.

Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

Local authorities are required to ensure the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences on agricultural holdings, and also to see that these are kept clean. During the Spring and Summer months, the normal complement of workers is often increased by the employment of casual labour, and temporary arrangements have often to be made. These were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Farms.

During the spring and early summer considerable nuisance was caused by the disposal of manure and septic tank liquor from a large piggery. These wastes were spread or sprayed at frequent intervals on farm land near enough to dwellings to cause complaints.

It was necessary to serve a Statutory Notice under the Public Health Act 1936 Section 92 before conditions improved.

Intensive or factory farming methods create many problems in regard to waste disposal. When mechanical feeding is employed the wastes are in the form of a slurry which cannot be stockpiled. Disposal of these to land by spraying is in many cases the only method available and where building development encroaches on farm lands nuisance is caused.

Apart from the unpleasant odours created by these methods of waste disposal there is also a probable health hazard caused by the drift of spray and the dispersal of dust. Samples of tank liquor taken and submitted for bacteriological examination showed the presence of salmonella organisms.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

PART I of the ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises. (1)	No. on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	5	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority.	39	47	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	26	32	-	-
Total.	70	85	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6).
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	by H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work.)	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	5	5	-	-	-

ANALYSIS OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED DURING 1967.

<u>Nature of Complaint.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Caravans	4
Choked drains	165
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	11
Cockroaches	45
Dead Animals	4
Ditches and Watercourses	7
Disinfection (Request for)	6
Dirty milk bottles	4
Flooding	6
Food premises	8
Food (unsound)	12
Foreshore	8
Hawkers	3
Housing defects	53
Insect infestations	44
Information (request for)	17
Milk	10
Noise	8
Offices and Shops	5
Pigeons	2
Rats and Mice	137
Rubbish - accumulations	22
Smoke	4
Smells	44
Toys	1
Water supply	26
Miscellaneous or referred to Other Departments.	48
Total.	<u>704.</u>

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS 1967.

Complaints received and investigated.	704
Visits to dwellings under Public Health Acts	1213
Visits to premises re drainage	182
Visits to dwellings under Housing Acts	103
Re-visits to premises	237
Visits to factories, workplaces & building sites	85
Visits to food premises	93
Visits to bakehouses	11
Visits to farms, piggeries, kennels, etc.	19
Visits re wells and water supply	14
Visits to schools	16
Visits to halls and clubs	18
Visits to caravan sites	7
Visits to shops	182
Visits to ditches and watercourses	24
Visits re infectious disease	11
Visits and observations re Clean Air Act, 1956	35
Visits re milk supplies	29
Visits re food hawkers	31
Miscellaneous visits and interviews	129
Number of drain tests	380
Number of informal notices	69
Number of notices complied with	58
Number of Statutory Notices served	3
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	3
<u>Disinfection and Disinfestation.</u>	
Number of treatments for insect infestation.	159
Number of premises disinfected after infectious disease or especially requested.	5
Number of articles disinfected	42

INDEX.

	<u>Page.</u>
Accidents	8 & 12.
Adulteration of Food	26
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare) Regs.	29
Ambulance Service	12
Analysis of Water	15 & 16
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	27
Area of District	4
Atmospheric Pollution	19 & 20
Bakehouses	24
Births	4 & 6
Brucella Abortus	24
Cancer	5 & 8
Caravan Sites	18
Cesspools and Septic Tanks	17
Clean Air Act	19
Clinics	9 & 10
Complaints	32
Councillors	1
Dairies	23
Deaths	7
Death - Causes of	8
Demolition of Unfit Houses	21
Diphtheria Immunisation	11
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order	29
Disinfection	14
Disinfestation	28
Drainage and Sewerage	16
Emergency Accommodation	13
Factories Act	18 & 30
Farms	29
Food Hygiene Regulations	24
Food Sampling	26
Foreshore	25
Furnaces - New	19
Hawkers of Food	27
Home Help Service	12
Home Nursing Service	12
Hospitals	9
Housing	4 & 21

	<u>Page.</u>
Ice Cream	25
Immunisation	11
Improvement Grants	22
Infant Mortality	4
Infectious Disease	9 & 11
Inspections - Summary of	33
Laboratory Facilities	14
Maternal Mortality	5
Mice	28
Midwifery	11
Milk Sampling	23 & 24
Mothers & Children - Welfare of	9 & 10
Noise Abatement	19
Nursing Equipment	13
Nursing Homes	9
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	18
Pail Closets	17
Pests - Prevention of Damage by	27
Pigeons	28
Population	4
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	11
Rats	27 & 28
Rainfall	20
Rateable Value	4
Refuse Removal and Disposal	19
Rent Act	22
Rodent Control	27
Sanitary Accommodation	17
Schools	23
Sewer Treatment (for Rats)	28
Shellfish	25
Slaughterhouses	27
Smoke Nuisances	20
Still Births	4
Swimming Baths	16
Testing of Drains	17
Tuberculosis	9 & 11
Unfit Houses	22
Unsound Food	25
Vital Statistics	4
Water Supply	14 & 15
Welfare of Aged	13
Welfare Foods	11
Wells	15

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

100

